

— CANCER CURES — A History of Suppression

*Twentieth
century
researchers
have produced
many promising
cures for
cancer.*

*Unfortunately,
the medical
authorities have
not wanted us
to know about
them!*

— Extracted from —
"A Complaint to the UN Center for
Human Rights, Geneva,
Against Tyranny and Medical Genocide
in the United States"
— Prepared by the —
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SOME HISTORIC EXAMPLES OF SUPPRESSION OF POTENTIALLY USEFUL CANCER TREATMENTS IN THE USA

1. William Bradley Coley — Coley's Fluid

Despite the findings of and research by New York City surgeon William Bradley Coley at the turn of the century that a vaccine comprised of *Streptococcus* and a bacillus brought 124 of 312 inoperable cancer patients into remission and virtual cure, and despite similar findings by London surgeon C. Mansell Moulin on the use of such a vaccine, the American Medical Association in 1906 vigorously moved against "Coley's fluid" by claiming it was unproven and dangerous in that its use could persuade patients to abandon surgery, the only accepted form of cancer therapy.

Hundreds of responses to the Coley approach occurred despite the pressure of the American Medical Association against this method. (Results of a double-blind test on the Coley substance at New York University, Bellevue, resulting in positive responses, led to pressure for the study's chief author to leave the hospital.)

In the 1970s the Coley vaccine was removed from the "unprovens" list of the American Cancer Society so that limited research could begin on it once again.

2. Tom Deaken — Deaken Serum

Laboratory technician Tom Deaken developed an anticancer serum in the early 20th century. Montana surgeon J. M. Scott, noting many cancer remissions in previously hopeless cancer patients, made support of the Deaken serum a lifelong commitment.

Scott rapidly discovered that no United States medical journals—already controlled by the American Medical Association—would publish his successful case histories, and it was not until 1926—and in an Irish medical journal—that he could get the Deaken serum cases published.

The Deaken serum use was never supported in the USA, which by the mid-1920s had become enamoured of radiation therapy as an adjunct to surgery.

3. William F. Koch — Glyxoylide

In the 1920s, William F. Koch, Professor of Physiology at Detroit Medical College, developed a catalyst/free-radical-scavenger preparation—Glyxoylide—which provided hundreds of cases of cancer remissions. So great was support by a number of physicians for the Koch treatment that by 1921-23 the American Medical Association was vigorously lobbying against it.

The Koch work continued through the 1930s and 1940s with major research and use of this modality occurring in Canada, whose Ontario Cancer Commission in 1939 and 1940 provided objective forums to indicate Glyxoylide efficacy. Dr Koch worked in Mexico and Brazil in 1940-41, using Glyxoylide against other diseases including mental conditions.

Dr Koch was arrested in Florida in 1942 on a charge of false labelling, an area district attorney noting that his bail of \$10,000 was set that high in order to keep him from returning to Brazil to finish research work. Despite thousands of case histories in support of Glyxoylide, Dr Koch was subjected to Food and Drug Administration trials in 1942 and 1946 which resulted in a permanent injunction against the treatment in 1950.

Dr Koch's therapy is now regarded as a precursor of free-radical pathology treatments, and hundreds more American patients have responded in whole or part to Glyxoylide, and to a cousin of the compound, Rodaquin, available in Mexico. In this decade, Americans seeking this form of therapy usually go to Mexico.

4. Max Gerson — Gerson Therapy

German-born physician Max Gerson, M.D., in the 1930s pioneered the general dietary and detoxification approaches to cancer in his native country and in the United States.

As early as 1946, patients responding to the Gerson dietary, detoxification and natural substances program appeared before a US congressional committee. The American Cancer Society argued that food had no effect on cancer, and the American Medical Association-controlled New York County Medical Society suspended Dr Gerson.

The Gerson therapy continued 'underground' in the USA as well as in Mexico, with many of Dr Gerson's original dietary recommendations now loosely accepted by US medical orthodoxy even while the therapy itself continues to be suppressed as quackery.

5. John Hoxsey, Harry Hoxsey — Hoxsey Method

From the 1920s through the 1940s, thousands of Americans were successfully treated for many forms of cancer with the herbal preparations originally developed in the 19th century by John Hoxsey, and promoted in the USA by Harry Hoxsey, a naturopath.

Because of early support by several doctors of the Hoxsey method, and also because Hoxsey refused to turn over the herbal formulations to another doctor, American medical officials began a lengthy persecution of Hoxsey in Illinois, Pennsylvania and Texas, all of which at one time or another had Hoxsey clinics to which thousands of Americans turned for at least partial remedies.

A federal investigation of the Hoxsey method led to the determination by a US Senate investigation committee attorney, Benedict F. Fitzgerald, that, first:

"...it appears that as early as 1924 the Hoxsey method of treating cancer was considered so effective by a former president of a medical association that he personally presented its sponsor with a written proposal which...provided for the relinquishment of valuable property rights in the Hoxsey method and medicines and formulas to this same official. The evidence indicates that when the proposition was spurned, Hoxsey was advised to sign and accept the proposal or face ruin."

And, later, that:

"...the record in the Federal Court discloses that this agency of the Federal

Government (the National Cancer Institute) took sides and sought in every way to hinder, suppress and restrict this institution in their treatment of cancer."

In 1953, Fitzgerald, retained as general counsel by the US Senate to investigate cancer clinics, reported of the by-then running battle between the American Medical Association and Hoxsey this way:

"A running fight has been going on between officials, especially Dr Morris Fishbein of the American Medical Association through the Journal of that organisation, and the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic. Dr Fishbein contended that the medicines employed by the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic had no therapeutic value; that it was run by a quack and a charlatan. (This clinic is manned by a staff of over

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thirty employees, including nurses and physicians.) Reprints and circulation of several million copies so prepared resulted in litigation. The Government thereafter intervened and sought an injunction to prevent the transmission in interstate commerce of certain medicines. It is interesting to note that in the trial court, before Judge Atwell who had an opportunity to hear the witnesses in two different trials, it was held that the so-called Hoxsey method of treating cancer was in some respect superior to that of X-ray, radium and surgery, and did have therapeutic value.

"The Circuit Court of Appeals of the 5th Circuit decided otherwise. This decision was handed down during the trial of a libel suit in the District Court of Dallas, Texas, by Hoxsey against Morris Fishbein, who admitted that he had never practised medicine one day in this life, in a verdict for Hoxsey and against Morris Fishbein. The defense admitted that Hoxsey could cure external cancer but contended that his medicines for internal cancer had no therapeutic value.

"The jury, after listening to leading

pathologists, radiologists, physicians, surgeons and scores of witnesses, a great number of whom had never been treated by any physician or surgeon except the treatment received at the Hoxsey Cancer Clinic, concluded that Dr Fishbein was wrong, that his published statements were false, and that the Hoxsey method of treating cancer did have therapeutic value."

Despite these findings, and Hoxsey's triumph over the AMA's Fishbein in a libel suit, the Hoxsey method was ground out of existence in the USA and also vigorously opposed by the American Cancer Society. Patients now seeking this form of therapy are forced to go to Mexico to procure it.

6. Steven Durovic — Krebiozen

In 1949, Yugoslav physician Steven Durovic interested Dr Andrew C. Ivy, Vice-President of the University of Illinois and Professor of Physiology, in the experimental use of an animal blood serum-derived substance called Krebiozen. Dr Ivy found the substance of use in terminal cancer patients and went on to develop and use it as a major anti-cancer medicine, one which reportedly was sought by two major drug companies whose takeover offers were spurned.

Despite some 20,000 cases attesting to Krebiozen's usefulness, including the 530 assessed by special investigator Fitzgerald, the US Government, equipped with a newly amended *Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act*, took Dr Ivy to court in 1964. While Dr Ivy was cleared of all the counts against him in an expensive, 289-day showcase trial, the negative publicity accorded Krebiozen virtually ended its research in the USA.

It did, however, help bring to federal testimony recorded assessments of the conspiracy against cancer therapies developed outside the pale of US orthodoxy.

8. Stanislaw Burzynski — Antineoplaston Peptides

In the 1970s, immigrant Polish physician Stanislaw Burzynski in Houston, Texas, was denied further research funding by the National Cancer Institute and opposed for a research grant by the American Cancer Society after demonstrating that his antineoplaston peptides—natural substances—produced positive responses in 86 per cent of advanced cancer patients, and 19 per cent total remissions.

He also fell under area investigation by American Medical Association-controlled medical boards.

9. Lawrence Burton — Immunoaugmentative Therapy

In 1977, zoologist Lawrence Burton in Long Island claimed that 90 hopeless cancer patients of the 150 he had treated with an immunity-stimulating serum developed during the foregoing three years were alive because of his therapy, and that cancer had been arrested in 100 per cent of laboratory mice with the same approach.

As Burton continued to develop and expand the "immunoaugmentative therapy" (IAT), the Food and Drug Administration, which had allowed his earlier research, balked. Dr Burton withdrew to the Bahamas, where hundreds of Americans and other patients have reported minor to major responses to this form of treatment which remains officially blackballed in the United States.

10. Herbal Anticancer Remedies

Despite more than a century of anecdotal evidence for the use of herbs in cancer, and despite the fact that as late as 1960 the National Cancer Institute had catalogued information on the anticancer properties of 39 useful herbs, such utilisation remains vigorously suppressed in the USA.

The development of the herb-based Essiac medicine in Canada has not been allowed, the research work on the Ferguson compounds was halted, and such American physicians as Daniel Clark, M.D., Florida, have had their licenses removed and/or been in other forms of regulatory difficulty because of the application of herbal poultices on tumours.

The anticancer properties of the tajibo or pau d'arco tree, demonstrated in Brazil and Argentina, are not admitted in the USA. Chaparral tea, a long-recognised folklore remedy in cancer, was found in university research work to contain an active anticancer ingredient, nordihydroguaiaretic acid (NDGA), yet it

remains technically illegal to prescribe this tea for cancer therapy. Even though such herbs as chaparral, blood root, red clover, burdock, echinacea, golden seal and comfrey are known to have anticancer properties, their use as anticancer medicines is not allowed, and persons who have put together mixtures of these herbs and marketed them for anticancer use have been prosecuted.

11. Linus Pauling — Vitamin C

In the 1970s, the National Cancer Institute consistently refused to provide two-time Nobel Laureate Linus Pauling with funds to continue to study vitamin C as a possible anticancer substance, despite impressive evidence both in the USA and abroad of vitamin C efficacy in at least extending the lives of cancer patients.

When funds were finally allocated in 1978, the effort was to provide a clinical test in which patients previously treated with immune system-depressing chemotherapy were said not to have responded to vitamin C therapy. As late as the 1980s, the use of vitamin C as an anticancer agent was causing regulatory problems for doctors who engaged in such use.

12. Joseph Gold — Hydrazine Sulphate

The theory and use of hydrazine sulphate in cancer developed in the United States through the work of Dr Joseph Gold, Syracuse Cancer Research Institute. Yet it has been regarded as "unproven", even though research in the Soviet Union increasingly indicates usefulness for this substance. ∞

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